(d) whether Government will review the emphasis being given to foreign capital in non-core sectors; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Out of the total approvals given to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) projects so far (August 1991 to October 1998), infrastructure, transportation and services sectors alone account for nearly 44 per cent. Government has been encouraging FDI to supplement national efforts, particularly in the core sector, including infrastructure, and has put in place a liberal FDI policy with transparent guidelines for approval of FDI projects. In order to promote core sector investment the Government has deregulated coal and petroleum refinery sector; allowed 100% foreign equity in power sector under automatic approval route upto Rs. 1500 crore etc. Initiatives are underway to allow 100% FDI under automatic route in certain other areas of infrastructure such as roads & highways, vehicular tunnels, bridges, ports, etc.

(e) Does not arise.

Limit fixation on FDI

2384. DR. MOHAN BABU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry represented to Government on the limits to be fixed on FDI in some sectors of industry;

(b) if so, the details of such a representation;

(c) whether the representation is being examined by Government; and

(d) the steps proposed to carefully weigh all aspects before allowing unhindered and unfettered entry of multi-nationals into our economy?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has sent a representation to the Government against 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the Cigarette Industry.

(b) FICCI has raised the following objections to FDI upto 100% in Cigarette industry:

(i) Smoking is a health hazard.

(ii) Entry of multinational companies is likely to lead to contraband trade in cigarettes.

(iii) Harsh implications on beedi and tendu leaf workers' employment prospects.

(iv) No real gain to farmers, as there exists enough competition for tobacco procurement.

(c) and (d) The existing FDI policy does not prescribe any ceiling on the extent of foreign equity participation in the sectors pertaining to consumer non-durable including tobacco/cigarette Industry. The only proposal received so far from M/s. Rothmans of Pall Mall (International) Limited, U.K. for establishing a wholly owned subsidiary inter-alia, for manufacture of cigarette is pending before the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) for consideration. FIPB will take a view in the matter based on the inputs received from the Ministries concerned. The proposal in terms of project cost envisaged will require the approval of Cabinet Committee on Foreign Investment (CCFI).

Negative growth in certain key industries

2385. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of key industries like

Automobiles, Cold Rolled Steel, Sugar, Processed Foods and Cement are registering negative growth; and

(b) if so, how can Government hope to achieve a GDP of 7.5 per cent for 1998-99 as announced?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) The Industrial growth rate during the last three years in respect of the different sectors are as follows:

Sectors	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 (Apr—Oct)
Automobiles	24.0	14.0	0.5	7.6*
Cold Rolled Steel	22.7	11.6	4.5	−2.5$
Food Products including sugar	6.5	3.5	−0.4	−3.2
Cement	11.5	9.6	9.2	2.7

* April-September
$ April-November

(b) Cold Rolled Steel and Food products including Sugar form a very small part of overall manufacturing. There are sectors like Beverages, Tobacco and related products, Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal products, Metel products and parts, except machinery and equipment and Transport equipment and parts which have shown high growth rate and would offset the negative growth rate experienced in certain sectors.

Besides manufacturing, the contribution to GDP comes from Agriculture, Mining, Electricity, Construction, Trade, Hotel & Restaurants and various other Service sectors. A reasonable growth in all these sectors would help achieve satisfactory GDP growth.

राजस्थान में औद्योगिक विकास केन्द्र

2386. **श्री ओंकार सिंह लखावत:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मार्च, 1998 तक देश में कार्यरत औद्योगिक विकास केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है और राजस्थान में इनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में विकास केन्द्रों को सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी निधि उपलब्ध कराई गई;

(ग) वर्ष 1998-99 के दौरान राजस्थान में विकास केन्द्रों को सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि आबंटित की गई और इन विकास केन्द्रों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या अजमेर जिले में भी कोई विकास केन्द्र कार्यरत है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) केन्द्रीय रूप से प्रायोजित विकास केन्द्र योजना के अन्तर्गत, 71 विकास केन्द्रों की सारे देश में स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। विकसित किये जाने वाले 71 विकास केन्द्रों में से, 66 केन्द्रों का अब तक अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान सरकार को आबू रोड (जिला सिरोही) बीकानेर (जिला बीकानेर), झालवाड़ (जिला झालवाड़), धौलपुर (जिला धौलपुर), तथा भीलवाड़ा (जिला भीलवाड़ा) में पांच विकास केन्द्रों का आवंटन तथा अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है। अनुमोदित विकास केन्द्र कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में है।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में राजस्थान राज्य में अनुमोदित विकास केन्द्रों को 670.00 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता रिलीज की गई थी, जिसके ब्यौरे निम्न प्रकार है:—

विकास केन्द्र का नाम	रिलीज की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता (लाख रुपये में)			
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	जोड़
आबू रोड़	360.00	140.00	शून्य	500.00
बीकानेर	शून्य	शून्य	50.00	50.00
धोलपुर	50.00	शून्य	70.00	120.00
जोड़:				670.00